

think it is building every day. I think my colleagues would with that.

Finally, I would just say there are a lot of people who have come before me on this term-limits concept. I have been here for the grand total of about 3 months, and people like the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM], and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. INGLIS], the gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. FOWLER], who is not even going to get to vote on her bill tomorrow, have moved this bill way far down the field way before I got here. They deserve an awful lot of credit.

To the extent we have success tomorrow, my hat is off to them.

The final thing I would like to say is this, that no matter if we get 290 or not, tomorrow should be scored as a victory for the Republican Party. We are going to bring this to the floor for the first time for a recorded vote. It has never happened. If you compare our Speaker with the Speaker last year and how our support has been, I think people must say we have taken a great first step and a great first downpayment on this issue of term limits. It will come back, and the people will speak in 1996.

#### SUPPORT CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TATE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, it is, indeed, an honor to be able to address the House tonight in regards to this issue, because just look back, in 1990 in the State of Colorado, it caught on like a prairie fire. The whole issue of term limits, it came out of a frustration of the 22 States that have passed term limits. Twenty-one of them came through a State initiative. Just one State legislature, the State of Utah, has approved that.

In my particular State in 1991, for example, we gathered signatures around the State, over 200,000 signatures, to put a term-limits initiative on the ballot, but it was retroactive that year. It was defeated.

Right after that, the citizens picked that up one more time, and were able to put it on the ballot in 1992, and it passed overwhelmingly at the State ballot, and last September, I, with my fellow freshmen and Republicans alike, we stood on the Capitol steps and signed the Contract With America, pledging for the first time in the history of the United States that we were going to have term limits come up for a vote on the House floor.

And why do we need term limits? One does not have to look any further than 40 long years of Democrat rule. We had a House that was less accountable. It seemed that the longer they served, the more removed they became. The House banking scandals, House post office scandals, runaway spending. We needed

true reform, and term limits ends careerism.

The House of Lords, for example, in Britain, you are appointed forever. That is not what the U.S. Congress was designed to be.

Even with the elections in 1992 and 1994, 9 out of 10 Members were re-elected, 90 percent.

In the 103d Congress, for example, the average length of time for a committee chairman who had served was 28 years. I am 29. So when I was 1 year old they were beginning their political career. Things need to change.

Term limits overwhelmingly is supported by the American people. Over 80 percent of the American people support term limits. It has passed by a 2-to-1 margin in every State it has been on the ballot. Other offices are term-limited around the country. The President, for example, two 4-year terms. Thirty-five States limit Governors' terms, even some States, like the State of Virginia, limits Governors to one term.

It also assists in diversity. Seventy-two percent of the women in the House of Representatives were elected to open seats. Eighty-one percent of the minorities were elected to open seats.

It is time we make Congress look more like America.

And what a difference a year and an election makes. Last year the Speaker of the House, of this House of Representatives, from my State of Washington, sued the citizens of Washington State. This year the Speaker of the House limited his own terms to 8 years. We limited the chairmen and the ranking minorities to nothing more than 6 years.

So tomorrow for the first time in the history, let me say that again, in the history of the United States, we are going to pass it or bring it up for a vote, term limits. We are going to have several proposals. We are going to have one proposal very similar to Washington State, which is 6 years in the House and 12 years in the Senate.

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Then we have, as we just heard, the Van Hilleary amendment that puts a cap of a total of 12 years you can serve in either body but allows States to limit, does not preempt State laws. We have a proposal of 12 years and 12 years.

But then we also have a retroactive proposal, which was defeated in Washington State. I do not like the retroactive taxes that were passed in 1993, and I am not going to like a retroactive proposal because it is being pushed by people that do not even support term limits. It is a sham, and it is a bunch of baloney.

They are going to hear many arguments against term limits tomorrow, that it is somehow going to empower lobbyists. Having served in the State legislature, the people most nervous about term limits are the lobbyists because they build their reputations on

getting to know Members of Congress. So there is lots of changes that need to occur, and you are going to hear lots of arguments, but we will deliver our vote as we promised tomorrow for the first time in history.

And 80 percent of the Republicans are going to vote for it, maybe even more. What we need is at least 50 percent of the Democrats to make this happen. It takes 290 votes, as we all know, to pass a constitutional amendment. We only have 230 Republicans. If every single Republican votes for this, we still need 60 Democrats. So if it fails, which I believe it will not, but if it fails, the defeat will be on the hands of the Democrats, and the public will hold us all accountable, especially those that have voted no.

So I urge my colleagues tomorrow to support term limits and return the power back to the people.

#### CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ZIMMER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to talk a little bit about the Contract With America. I think it is very important that folks understand that the Contract With America was a campaign promise, and it is a promise which, unlike previous campaigns and previous promises, it is a promise that Republican Members of the House are keeping with them. We are looking at it daily. It is the instruction.

You may not agree with Contract With America, but I think what is important is that here is a fundamental contract, a handshake with the American people saying when we say we are going to do something, we are going to do it.

Now, the Senate is going to debate it. They are going to change some things. It is going to come back to the House, and we are going to have some changes. But I think it is very important to remember that the Contract was a campaign pledge and a promise that we are not going to forget, unlike other times in office when many, many members of both parties would make certain campaign warranties or promises and then forget them after they are elected.

This contract is different. One of the key planks of that is that we are going to get these issues on the floor of the House for a vote. It does not necessarily guarantee passage on everything, but getting them to the floor of the House, as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HILLEARY] had said just a few minutes ago, is the key element, and that is what we are doing with term limits.

It is going to take 290 votes because it is a constitutional amendment. That is a lot of votes. And we are working with Democrats. We are working with

Republicans. We are working with senior Members, working with freshman Members, trying to get that passed.

Now, the Hilleary amendment, what is so good about it and why I think it is important that this House support it is because it does two things. It says that you will have a 12-year limit, but also if States have individual term limits, 8 years, 6 years, 10 years or whatever, they can keep their own State law in place to self-impose term limits that are different as long as they do not go over the 12 limit. Now, I am going to support that.

I am also going to support the McCollum bill. Mr. MCCOLLUM of Florida has a bill that sets a 12-year term limit, and it is a uniform bill. The thing that I believe is important about that is that Congressman MCCOLLUM has introduced term limits, I believe, every year since he personally has been a member of this body and has been out there as a lone wolf crying in the wind for term limits far before it was popular.

I think that it is great that finally, after all these years of him coming up, and there were others along with him who supported term limits, finally he is going to get a vote on it. And I plan to support both these bills and both these versions, and I hope we do get 290 votes on one of them so that we can move the legislation for him.

Now another key element of the Contract With America that is going to be coming up is the tax stimulus. This tax stimulus, unlike the Clinton stimulus 2 years ago which was a tax increase, this is a tax decrease. You know, this gets a lot of people nervous because the American Federal system of government has been robbing taxpayers for so many years now.

You know, in the 1950's the average American family paid 2 percent Federal income tax. Today that same American family pays 24 percent Federal income tax. Now that, along with all your intangible tax, your sales tax, your local option sales tax, insurance premium tax, utility tax, State income tax, in some cases municipal income taxes, these have been going up.

The average American family right now is paying 40 to 50 percent of their income in taxes. I believe it is time to return that money back to their pockets, and I would rather trust my constituents to spend their own money than some of the bureaucrats that I have seen up here. Because the bureaucrats, when they get their money, they overspend. They sit around and come up with new regulations, new ways to take freedom away from Americans.

But I promise you, as we know it with a study of economics, that lowering taxes will stimulate the economy because people will have more disposable income. They will buy more shoes, more clothes, more hamburgers, more cars, ultimately more houses. When they do that, jobs are created because businesses have to expand to create the new demand. When that happens, more

people are working; and revenues go up.

This was proven in 1980 with the Reagan tax cuts, 1982 actually, but 1980 the revenues to the Federal Government were \$500 million and in 1990 they were over a trillion dollars. Unfortunately, the spending outpaced revenues so we still had runaway deficits during that time period.

I would certainly say that that is a bipartisan problem. You had the Democrats controlling the House, but part of the time the Republicans controlled the Senate and the White House, so it is a bipartisan problem.

But these tax cuts are designed to create jobs which will increase revenues. And when that happens, Mr. Speaker, with all the reductions that we are doing we will be able to pay down the debt, reduce the deficit and turn this country around, which I think is extremely important for us to do.

So I am proud to be here tonight, and I am proud to support both term limits and a tax decrease that will stimulate the economy.

#### TERM LIMITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of term limits. You know, term limits is in fact part of our heritage from colonial legislatures. There were some colonial legislatures that had a rotation in office concept. Besides that, in the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War there was a 3-year term limit. No one could serve for more than 3 years.

In fact, rotation in office was the unwritten rule in the House of Representatives for many years after the founding of this country and after the Constitution went into effect. It was almost a hundred years, after the war between the States, when the average term became 4 years. It was the 1920's when the average term became eight years. This tells you something.

Today, over 90 percent, over 90 percent of incumbents win reelection if they run for reelection, and term limits is the most important political reform that we can make at this time.

The concept of term limits, of course, is that a Member goes and serves in a legislative body and then returns home to live under the laws that they have made.

Washington State had a term limit initiative. It was a 6-year term limit initiative, and it passed overwhelmingly there. And I pledged, and I said when I ran for Congress, I said I will pledge to serve no more than 6 years. The people passed it. I will obey it, regardless if it is held constitutional or not. If the people pass it, that is what I would consider my duty.

Over 80 percent of the Republicans are going to vote for term limits tomorrow, and what we are asking, and

asking very sincerely, just 40 percent of the Democrats, if 40 percent of the Democrats will join the more than 80 percent of the Republicans, we will have the first real chance for term limits in this Nation, and I think we should.

I will work really hard, and I will vote for the 6-year term limit. But if that isn't what passes, I think we should be prepared to vote for whatever passes and has the best chance to attain term limits for this Nation. I think we have a mandate, and the mandate of the last election was, very clearly, pass term limits for Congress as Congress passed term limits for the Presidency.

#### TERM LIMITS VOTE IS HISTORIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support term limits and to talk about what is going to happen out here tomorrow in a very historic vote.

I have been involved with the term limits movement for many years now. It was quite lonely when I first came to Congress and introduced the first constitutional amendment for a 12-year term limit of House and Senate Members. We did not have very many supporting it then. In fact, as recently as the 102d Congress, just 3 or 4 years ago, we only had 33 Members of the House willing to say they were for term limits in an open and public fashion.

In the last Congress, even though the now sophomore class had made its mark in the campaigns, many of them by advocating term limits, we only had 107 out of the 435 House Members willing to say they supported term limits.

Tomorrow we are going to have a vote, and we have a shot at getting to the 290, the two-thirds necessary to pass a term limits constitutional amendment. I do not know whether we will get there or not, but we are going to have well over 200 who are going to vote for some version of term limits and, hopefully, for the final passage. I think that is truly remarkable progress.

Whether it succeeds tomorrow or not, it is a big day, the first day in the history of the United States Congress to have such a debate and vote.

In 40 years of Democrat control of this Congress, they never let a vote occur. And only in the last term that they held power did they even allow a hearing on the subject. Now we are going to get that opportunity that the American public by nearly 80 percent in poll after poll say they support.

Interestingly enough, those Americans who are answering those poll questions are roughly divided in an even fashion, at about 50 percent Republicans and 50 percent Democrats. There is not a partisan matter involved in term limits. It is something the